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and we are possessed of, as also a castle they deserted, between Trym and Drogheda upon the Boyne. I sent a party of horse and dragoons to a house within five miles of Trym, there being then in Trym some Scots companies, which the Lord of Ards brought to assist the Lord of Ormonde, but upon the news of Drogheda they ran away, bearing their great guns behind them, which we also have possessed.

And now give me leave to say how it came to pass, this great work is wrought; it was set upon some of our hearts that a great thing should be done, not by power or might, but by the Spirit of God; and is it not so, clearly, that which caused your men to storm the breach so courageously, it was the Spirit of God, who gave your men courage, and took it away again, and gave the enemy courage, and took it away again, and gave your men courage again, and therewith this great success, and therefore it is good that God alone have all the glory.

It is remarkable that this people at the first, set up the mass in some of the places of the town that had been monasteries; but afterwards grew so insolent, that the Lord's day before the storm, the Protestants were thrust out of the great church called Saint Peter's, and they had public mass there; and in this very place near one thousand of them were put to the sword, flying thither for protection: I believe all their Friars were knocked on the head promiscuously but two, the one of which was Father Peter Taaffe, brother to the Lord Taaffe, whom the soldiers took the next day, and made an end of; the other was taken in the round tower, under the report of a lieutenant, and when he understood that the officers in that tower had no quarter, he confessed he was a Friar, but that did not save him.

A great deal of the loss in this business fell upon Colonel Cossell's and Colonel Ewers' regiments; Colonel Ewers having two field officers in his regiment shot, Colonel Cossells, and a captain of his regiment slain, Colonel Hewson's captain lieutenant slain. I do not think we lost one hundred men, though many be wounded.

I most humbly pray the Parliament may be pleased, this army may be maintained, and that a consideration may be had of them, and of the carrying on of affairs here, as may give a speedy issue to the work, to which there seems a marvellous fair opportunity offered by God; and although it may seem very chargeable to the state of England, to maintain so great a force, yet surely to stretch a little for the present in following God's Providence, in hope the charge will not be long. I trust it will not be thought by any, that have not irreconcilable or malignant principles, unfit for me to move for a constant supply, which, in all human probability, as to outward means, is most likely to hasten and perfect this work. And, indeed, if God is pleased to finish it here as he has done in England, the war is likely to pay itself.

We keep the field much, our tents sheltering us from the wet and cold; but yet, the country sickness overtakes many, and therefore, we desire recruits, and some fresh regiments of foot may be sent; for, it is easily conceived by what the garrisons already drunk up, what our field army will come to, if, God shall give more garrisons into our hands. Craving pardon for this great trouble, I rest,

Your most humble Servant,

O. CROMWELL.

P. S.—A major who brought off 43 horse from the enemy, since writing the above, told me that it is reported in their camps, that Owen Roe and they are agreed.

The Defendants in Drogheda, consisted of the Lord of Ormonde's regiments, Sir Edmund Verney, Lieutenant Colonel of 400, Colonel Byrne's, Colonel Warren's, and Colonel Wall's 2100, the Lord of Westmeath of 200, Sir James Dillon of 200, and 200 horse.

LETTER II.

Dublin, September 27th, 1649.

Mr. Speaker—I had not received any account from Colonel Venables (whom I sent from Drogheda to endeavour the reducing of Carlingford, and so to march Northwards toward a conjunction with Sir Charles Coote), until the last night, after having come to Carlingford, having summoned the place, both the three castles and the fort

commanding the harbour, were reduced by him, wherein were about 1,000 muskets, 40 barrels of powder, 7 pieces of cannon, and 500 pikes, wanting 20. In the entrance into the harbour, Captain Fern aboard your man-of-war had some damage, being shot at from the sea fort, a bullet shooting through his mainmast. The captain's entrance into the harbour was a considerable advantage, and a good service; as, also, was Captain Brodley's, who, with 40 seamen, stormed Tenalia at Drogheda, and helped to take it, for which he deserves an owning by you. Venables marched from Carlingford, with a party of horse and dragoons to the Newry, leaving the foot to come after him. He summoned the place, and it was yielded before his foot came up to him, which promises well towards your northern interest—which, if well prosecuted, will, I trust God, render you a good account of those parts.

I have sent the things to the council of state, to be presented for their consideration. I pray God, as these mercies flow in upon you, he will give you a heart to improve them to His glory alone, because he alone is the author of them, and of all the goodness, patience, and long-suffering, extended towards you. Your army is marched, and I believe lieth this night near Arklow, in the county of Wicklow, on the sea side, about 30 or 40 miles from this place. I am, by God's grace, going towards it. I crave your pardon for this trouble, and rest,

Your humble servant,

O. CROMWELL.

P. S. I desire the supplies moved for may be hastened. I am verily persuaded, though the burthen be great, yet it is for your service. If the garrisons we take swallow up your men, how shall we be able to keep the field. Who knows but the Lord may pity England's sufferings, and make a short work of it—it is in His power so to do, and therein is your servant rejoiced.

I humbly present the condition of Captain George Jenkins's widow. He died presently after Tredagh's storm—his widow is in great want.

The following officers and soldiers were slain at the storming of Drogheda:—Sir Arthur Ashton, Governor; Sir Edmund Verney, Lieutenant-Colonel to Ormonde's Regiment; Colonel Fleming; Lieutenant-Colonel Finaglass; Major FitzGerald, with eight captains, eight lieutenants, and eight cornets, all of horse, Colonels Wall, Warren, and Byrne—of foot, with their lieutenants, majors, &c. &c.; the Lord Taaffe's brother, an Augustinian friar; 44 captains, and all their lieutenants, ensigns, &c.: 220 reformados and troopers; 2,500 foot soldiers, besides staff-officers, surgeons, &c., and many inhabitants.*

Thus far the account as laid before parliament by Cromwell, their Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Marquis of Ormonde, the Regal Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in his letters to Charles II. and Lord Byron, says, that, "on this occasion, Cromwell exceeded himself, and any thing he had ever heard of, in breach of faith and bloody inhumanity; and that the cruelties exercised in Drogheda for five days after the town was taken, would make as many pictures of inhumanity as are to be found in the book of martyrs, or in the relation of Amboyna." General Ludlow writes, "that the slaughter was continued all the day of the storming, and the next, which extraordinary severity was used to discourage others from making opposition;" and it is observable, that this terrible slaughter charged upon Cromwell, is so far from being palliated or excused by him, in his own letters, that he seems to look upon the defenders of Drogheda as a body of amalekites destined to destruction, and himself, only as the executioner of the Almighty's vengeance; and, ac-

* "And many of the inhabitants, &c." It is traditionally said that Cromwell's men spared neither age nor sex, during the first evening of the storm, but exercised the most inhuman cruelties on all who had the misfortune to fall in their way, until Cromwell in his advance to St. Peter's, perceived a woman dead (near the centre of Peter-street) and an infant endeavouring to draw nourishment from her breast! This affecting sight so far softened his callous heart, that he gave immediate orders that the work of carnage should cease, and the work of death be confined to those taken with arms in their hands.

cordingly, a writer of his life, terms this extraordinary act of severity "A sacrifice of 3,000 Irish to the ghosts of 10,000 English, whom they had massacred some years before."

How agreeable the conduct of General Cromwell, in this affair, was to the parliament, appears by the resolutions of the house, after reading the foregoing letters; for they appointed a thanksgiving day, to be held on the first day of November next ensuing, throughout the whole kingdom. They likewise ordered that a declaration should be prepared and sent into the several counties, signifying the grounds for setting apart that day. A letter of thanks was also voted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to be communicated to the officers there, in which notice was to be taken "that the house did approve of the execution done at Drogheda, as an act of justice to themselves, and of mercy to others, who might be warned thereby."

Raheny.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

A PENNY A DAY IS A POUND A YEAR.

So my grandmother often told me, and my grandmother, who was no great arithmetician, was wrong, for it is much more. Long after she, poor woman, had been "gathered to her fathers," I learned from a friend the following simple method of ascertaining the annual amount of a fixed daily expenditure. To such of your readers whose humble extravagance does not exceed "a pint or a glass," in the four and twenty hours, and even to those who can expend a half crown, where the former can expend but two-pence, but who are unable to resist the temptation of some glittering bauble, or some wondrous cheap though unnecessary bargain, this short rule may be useful. Nothing more is necessary in the way of introduction than to say that a groat is fourpence.

A penny a day is one pound	£1 0 0
One half pound	0 10 0
One groat	0 0 4
And one penny a year	0 0 1

1 10 5

Two pence a day—that is to say, the pint is	£2 0 0
Two half pounds	1 0 0
Two groats	0 0 8
And two-pence a year	0 0 2

0 0 2

The price of a suit of clothes	3 0 10
A half crown a day, or thirty pence, the bargain is,	
Thirty Pounds	£30 0 0
Thirty half pounds	15 0 0
Thirty groats	0 10 0
And thirty pence a year	0 2 6

45 12 6

And so on to any amount. I was about to say something relative to snuff or tobacco, when I perceived the box lying beside me, to which I had frequently resorted during the concoction of the above valuable article. Therefore am I conscience stricken and silent on these subjects, and have only to remind the reader that the Penny Journal comes out but once a week, and though a great bargain, does not come within the description of those I have above alluded to.

SNEEZE.

FILICAJA.

SOPRA I TERREMOTI DI SICILIA.

Qui pur foste, O città; nè in voi qui resta
Testimon di voi stesse un sasso solo,
In cui si scriva: Qui s'aperse il suolo,
Qui fu Catania, e Siracusa è quasta?
Io sull'arena solitaria, e mesta
Voi sovente in voi cerco, e trovo solo
Un silenzio un orror, ch'alto duolo
Mempie, e gli occhi mi bagna, e'l piè m'arresta.
E dico: Oh formidabile, oh tremendo
Divin Giudizio! pur ti veggio, e sento,
E non ti temo ancor, nè ancor t'intendo?
Deh sorgete a mostrar l'alto portento
Subissate Cittadi, e fia l'orrendo
Scheletro vostro ai Secoli spavento.

ON THE EARTHQUAKES OF SICILY.

HERE, on the spot where stately cities rose,
No stone is left, to mark in letters rude
Where earth did her tremendous jaws unclose—
Where Syracuse—or where Catania stood.
Along the silent margin of the flood
I seek, but cannot find ye;—nought appears;
Save the deep settled gloom of solitude,
That checks my step, and fills mine eyes with tears.
O thou! whose mighty arm the blow had dealt,
Whose justice gave the judgment, shall not I
Adore that power which I have seen and felt?
Rise from the depths of darkness where ye lie,
Ye ghosts of buried cities—rise and be
A sad memorial to futurity.

C.

HEAD RENT OF THE KING'S MANORS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

"Neere to the citie of Dublin are the foure ancient manors annexed to the crowne, which are named to this daie, the King's land, to wit, Newcastle, Massaggard, Eschire, and Crumlin. The manor of Crumlin paieth a greater chese rent to the prinse than anie of the other three, which proceeded of this. The seneschal being offended with the tenants for their misdemeanour, took them up verie sharplie in the court, and with rough and minatorie speeches began to menace them. The lobbish and desperate clobberiousnesse (commonalty) taking the matter in dudgeon, made no more words, but knockt their seneschall on the costard, and left him there sprawling on the ground for dead. For which detestable murder their rent was inhansed, and they paie at this daie nine pence an acre, which is double to anie of the other three manors."—*Hollingshed's Chronicle.*

Quere. Could not this old mode of checking the venerable practice of knocking out the brains of agents be now advantageously adopted?

FISHER AND OTHERS a. FOLDS.

In a former number of our Journal we prepared our readers for a trial which was about to take place between our publisher and Messrs. Fisher and Co. of London, the proprietors of the work called "Ireland Illustrated," for an alleged piracy of some of the Views in that work. On that occasion, we stated that we understood well the *true* motives which instigated this prosecution, and were only restrained by feelings of delicacy from proving them to the public. This trial has at length come to issue, and our readers will see, from the charge of the Lord Chief Baron, how justly that learned and upright Judge appreciated what we may justly call a wanton prosecution. He directed the Jury to find a nominal verdict for the plaintiff, as the question of law should be referred for the full Court—such verdict to be turned into a verdict for the defendant, should the judgment of the Court be in his favour: and his Lordship then added—"I cannot, however, help remarking, that I never in my life beheld the workings of the spirit of monopoly more clearly evinced than in the present instance; and I consider it proper to state, that no rational man can for a moment entertain a doubt that the sole object of the plaintiffs is to put down this Penny Journal—a meritorious publication, calculated to excite a taste amongst the poorer classes for acquiring useful knowledge." Such were the observations of the learned Chief Baron in sending the case to the Jury; and though the Counsel for the plaintiffs disclaimed any view or intention beyond the protection of the plaintiffs' property, we must say, that Mr. Fisher's acts and professions are at variance. In justice to our own character, we must lay before our readers the offer which we made through our Counsel, when the motion was discussed in the Rolls. On that occasion, Mr. Herriek, on our behalf, disclaimed any intention of injuring the plaintiffs—stated our conviction that we had not done so, and undertook, for us, that we would not again copy any of their engravings, as they *fancied* that they were injured, provided they would abandon their proceedings. This we did, though convinced that the law of the case was with us, and that we had been guilty of no moral wrong, and our offer was rejected. Though the learned Judge has thus retained the question for the decision of the full Court, he did so *merely* because the case was a novel and important one, and we have no doubt as to the result. However, it shall not alter our determination. We shall not intrude on the property of Mr. Fisher, but feel that this ungenerous attempt on our publication is more calculated to injure those who made it than it is to injure the Journal; and we can tell Mr. Fisher, that if the effects of the attempt, and not the spirit which actuated it, were to govern or guide our feelings, we should be grateful to him.

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